

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. VI.

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No. 37.

The Maine Farmer,

IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

In a quarto form, making at the end of the year a volume of over 400 pages, to which will be given a Title Page and Index.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum, if paid within the year—\$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

In any town where we have not less than six subscribers, we will appoint an Agent who will receive the pay for a year's subscription in grain or any kind of produce that is not liable to be injured by frost, and is convenient of transportation to market, at such price as it is worth in said town.

Any person who will obtain six *responsible* subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services, so long as they continue their subscription.

Any paper will be discontinued at the request of a subscriber when all arrearages are paid, and if payment be made to an agent, for two numbers more than have been received.

All letters to insure attention must come *free of postage*, directed "To the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Winthrop."

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1838.

Our subscribers who have formerly taken their papers at the office at Hallowell, will hereafter find them at the store of Messrs. A. B. & P. Morton, who will transact any business relating to the paper in the same manner that the publisher would, if personally present.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

There are a variety of opinions as to the best time for removing and setting out fruit trees, but so far as our own experience goes, and we find it corroborated by the opinions of the best horticulturists in the country, we must give a decided preference to the fall. Trees planted in the fall are more likely to withstand the rigor of winter and the heat and drowth of summer. The ground becomes settled round their roots, and as soon as the sap flows up they are ready to start. The first heavy frost which deprives them of their foliage, appears to so paralyze their energies that a removal immediately after that takes place, does not affect them so sensibly as it does to take them up in the spring, just at the time when life is returning and all nature is awaking from the dismal sleep of winter. Trees removed in the spring generally grow but little the first year, for it requires all the nourishment that can be collected by the fibrous roots from the earth and from the atmosphere, by the leaves to sustain them in the shock they received by their removal, and restore their natural vigor and life. And while trees are lingering in this state of inactivity as to their growth, a very trifling accident will turn the scale with them and they will die. We would therefore recommend to all those who have not an abundance of fruit trees already growing, to be up and doing—loose no time, for the season is fast advancing and shortly it will be to late.

Mr Kendrick says "October and November, and immediately after the first hard frosts have arrested

vegetation, is the best season of all for transplanting trees. The peach, the plumb, the cherry and evergreen, thus do especially well, when planted early in autumn."

The best mode for setting out, is to dig a hole sufficiently large to receive all the roots in their natural position and about a foot deeper than you want to set the trees, and throw into the bottom tufts of grass, top soil mixed with compost manure until you fill them up to the depth you wish, which should be about two inches below where it was covered before its removal, and then place in the tree without bending the roots or forcing them from their natural position, and cover with the top soil taken from the hole mixed, about one half compost. If you apply barn yard manure be careful that it does not come in contact with the roots as it will prove injurious and will eventually destroy the tree. The ground should be thoroughly trodden round the roots. A pail full or two of water thrown on previous to treading the dirt round it will be beneficial, especially if the weather be dry.

A stake should be driven down each side of it, to which it should be tied with some bass matting or list.

LEACHED ASHES FOR MANURE.

In passing through many towns in the eastern section of this State, we recollect having repeatedly seen potash manufactories placed immediately over streams; and on inquiring the reason for their being thus situated, were told that it was for the convenience of getting rid of the leached ashes by throwing them into the stream and letting them float away. In the immediate vicinity of these establishments, you will frequently find that kind of soil which would be most essentially benefited by an application of leached ashes, and if farmers would haul them on to their land they might increase their crops fifty per cent. In some instances we have known farmers who did not live two miles from an establishment, where thousands of bushels of leached ashes were floated "down stream" every spring to buy plaster for manure, & pay six dollars per ton for it, and haul it nearly forty miles, when they might had the ashes for hauling.

It is said that ashes lose but a small portion of that property which affords nourishment to plants, by leaching; hence they are nearly as good for farmers after their alkali has been extracted as before, and for some kinds of soils they are as good ton for ton as plaster.

We do hope that farmers in the vicinity of these establishments, will wake up to a sense of their interest, and not suffer this wasteful, slovenly practice any longer to go on. It is no wonder that times are hard and that provisions are scarce, so long as a course of economy of this kind is pursued. It is directly calculated to produce scarcity and hard times. Three fourths, if not seven eights, of the farmers in our State, might raise double the amount of crops they do, upon the same ground they cultivate by collecting every thing within their reach that will make manure and applying it to their land. The only way that times can be made easy, is by

producing more and consuming less, and these may be done by one half, if farmers will only come to the work with spirit and energy. If there is a muck hole on your premises take its contents to your compost heap—if there is a tanner in your vicinity, collect all the scraping of hides and every thing he makes that will increase your compost heap;—if a shoe maker collect all the scrids of leather that he sweeps out at his door—and see that not a gill of liquid or an ounce of any substance is thrown from your house that will enrich your compost heap, that does not go to it. In short, a farmer should guard his manure heap with as much care and solicitude as he does his flour or meat barrel, for on this his success mainly depends.

The season has now arrived when farmers can in some degree relax their exertions and spend the evenings, at any rate, in looking over the accounts of the past summer. Their crops have come in both as to quantity and quality, superior to any season for seven years past, and now we would request them to forward us a sketch of their crops and the manner of cultivating them, for publication in our paper. There is hardly a farmer in the State, but that has done something new; at any rate, each one has done some portion of his work differently from what he did it in past years. And now will he not let us know how his new plan succeeded, that we may publish it for the benefit of others; that they may follow it if it was successful and avoid it if bad. Have you not used lime, plaster, ashes, salt or some other manure, besides what came from your barn? if so, tell us on what kind of soil, what crop was raised upon it, and what was the effect. Or if you have pursued any new mode in planting, tending or gathering any of your crops, let us know it.—The facts are all we ask for, and we will put them in proper form for publication. Therefore, you must not excuse yourself on the ground that you are not accustomed to writing. Let us hear from you.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE SAP QUESTION.

MR. HOLMES :—In the Maine Farmer for July 21, I find the following editorial remarks, "By a communication from our friend J. H. J., we perceive he has been experimenting in regard to this question."—"We hardly know whether he is yet a convert to the doctrine we advanced or not; his concluding paragraph being somewhat indefinite."

Pray, Sir, how? Where is the difficulty? The paragraph in question reads thus, "So I conclude that as long as the earth is frozen about the roots, no sap is in motion there; and the sap which flows above is stowed away there in autumn." To this you reply by enquiring, "Where? In the root or above?" If you will take another peep at my communication, you will find that it would be utterly inconsistent, in the case I mentioned, to suppose that the sap which then flowed so freely above, came from the roots;

for in the first part of the same paragraph I expressly stated my conclusion, that no sap is in motion in the roots when the ground is frozen about them. Now it is clear without any particular evidence that the ground about the roots of the maples, on which I experimented, was frozen in late autumn, or the very first part of winter; for it is well known that the ground does not freeze at all after the snow gets deep. Indeed it does not require much depth of snow to prevent the ground from freezing; so then the conclusion is inevitable that in my experiment that the sap did not come from the roots; and it is equally clear that it must have been stowed away above in autumn, unless it can be believed that the sap circulates freely in the roots when the ground is frozen about them. This will appear still clearer, when I state what was a fact, that the ground about the roots at that time was not thawed three inches deep; of course the roots in this small space could yield but little sap.

This much for my experiment. I will now notice yours. You state in your experiments the case of some maple roots, the ground from which had been cleared away in November, and from which the sap flowed profusely on their being cut off; and at the same time the body of the tree being cut into, bled but little. Perhaps I could explain this to my own satisfaction, if I knew all the circumstances. The sap of the sugar maple of which sugar is made, appears to be put in motion by causes peculiar to the circumstances under which that effect takes place. It never flows when the process of vegetation is going on. You may cut into the trunk or roots of this tree in the summer, and yet this peculiar flow of the sap does not take place. Yet no one will doubt but that there is abundance of sap in the leaves and branches at this time. What is the reason of this? Why, certainly the sap is in a different state at this time. Well, it is so also during the season when this flow only takes place. Go to the sugar maple in a rainy or cloudy day during this period, and cut into it, and no sap flows any more than in the summer. Again we will suppose the tree to be tapped in a bright, sunny morning, after a cold frosty night, and the sap flows profusely; after this the weather suddenly changes,—the sun is hidden by clouds, and the sap soon begins to slacken; and in an hour, perhaps, entirely ceases flowing. Does the sap at this time dodge back into the roots like a weasel dodging his head into the wall, when watching the hens? Surely we must come to this conclusion, or we must believe it only changes the manner of its existence and becomes less fluid. Suppose this, and the whole difficulty vanishes at once. A sudden change of temperature, accompanied with solar light, appears to have almost instantaneous effects in liquifying the sap of the sugar maple under some circumstances; and if the maple roots on which you experimented were suddenly exposed to these causes, it would in my view afford sufficient cause for the different flow of the sap from the roots and the body of the trees you mentioned. But if your experiment took place in a cloudy day, and the temperature of the soil about the roots and the atmospheric air were the same, the experiment would be in your favor.

But even then the different result of your experiments and mine might be accounted for still. In your address before the Kennebec County Agricultural Society in 1833, I find De Candolle's theory of the circulation of the sap, which supposes that some part of the flu-

id which is not wanted to nourish the tree or plant is exuded at the roots in a fluid form of course. Now if this be true, would it be strange if some of this excrementitious fluid should be found lingering in the roots in November, before taking its final departure.

You see, therefore, I am no convert to your opinion yet. You mention in your note, as having tried some experiments—you gave us but one; will you please to give us the others.

Peru, Oct., 1833.

P. S. Your correspondent H. undertakes to be witty at my expense. Will he, before he hints again, count lines or letters, to see whether I occupy "half or a whole column about swallowing a broad-axe." It is the truism that makes the sarcasm always. If I don't shoot small game, I much fear I shall get entirely out of business; and besides, who wouldn't be proud to plug a humbird's eye at gunshot distance, with a single ball. Pop again, friend H.

SELECTION OF SEEDS.

Mr. Holmes,—

Sir.—I hardly know of so criminal and inexcusable negligence among farmers generally as that of selecting seeds for vegetation.

Whilst our seasons and our interest require our strictest care and attention in the selection of seeds for future use we are generally perfectly indifferent as to the kind and quality of seeds for use.

Perhaps of late wheat and corn has something like a proper care and attention paid to the selection. But with regard to other seeds I fear there is not that attention paid that ought to be.

There is too much hap-hazardness in the choice of seed potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and the inevitable consequence is the every day complaint "our seed has run out" whilst on the other hand had there been proper care taken in selecting the seed there seldom if ever would have been heard such a groundless assertion as "our seed running out."

As for myself I don't believe in the doctrine that with proper attention our seeds will become so much reduced in quality as many imagine they do.

That we very often get a better crop from foreign or changed seed I have no doubt. But is it not all owing to the extra care and better patch of soil? Is it not an undeniable fact that when we get a new kind of seed that we deposit it in the best soil and do we not nurse it up with an extra care?

If this be the fact would it not be well for us to take better care of our own seeds and then judge of the actual difference between our own and "changed" seed.

With regard to squashes, pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, &c, I am confident that we have not begun to think of what an improvement there might very easily be made in each variety of the squash kind—squashes and melons have become almost extinct with us of late years. It is no great task to get squash and melon vines but to get the delicious fruit is quite another story.

As the present time seems to be a proper time for the selection of most kinds of seed I would particularly recommend to every one who intends to save seed to plant another year of the pumpkin nature to save the seeds from the top or blooming end.

I adopted this method the past season with pumpkins and cucumbers and I found a decided advantage; the advantage was that instead of having all vines, I had a noble lot

of pumpkins and cucumbers; but from the seed planted that were saved in the "good old way" I realized almost a failure.

Try the experiment and I will remain as ever yours &c.

E. G. B.

KENNEBEC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW

AND FAIR,

Holden at Winthrop, Oct. 10th and 11th, 1833.

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society.—Your Committee upon beef cattle having attended to the duty assigned them submit their report.

The number of entries for the Society's premium is ten; but only three of the competitors presented statements to your Committee. Mr. Martin H. Kent of Fayette, entered one yoke of beef oxen, one of which is a very fine ox, the other not so good. Mr. John H. Hussey of Augusta entered one yoke, one of them very fat, the other not so fat. Mr. James Page of Augusta entered one yoke. They are a large, fine yoke of cattle. One yoke was entered by Mr. John B. Swanton of Augusta. They are smooth, fine beautiful cattle. Mr. S. N. Watson of Fayette, offered one yoke of prime fat cattle which we considered the fittest and best beef cattle at the show, and we accordingly award to him the premium offered by your Trustees.

Your Committee hope that in future persons making entries for premiums will be particular to present written statements of the articles entered, to the adjudging Committees.

ELISHA KENT per order.

REPORT ON OXEN.

The committee appointed to view working oxen and award premiums have attended to that duty and submit the following report.

There were thirty yoke of oxen entered for premium, only twelve competitors appeared to show the strength and description of their oxen. Your committee were much pleased with the activity and strength of the oxen generally; they were very well mated and very well teamed. Your committee found it difficult to determine to whom the premium rightfully belonged in some cases. But finally come to the following conclusion.

They award to John B. Swanton the first premium, to Capt. John Hains the second, and to Joseph Dummer the third.

A team of twenty five yoke of oxen from the town of Fayette; a part of which were very fine looking oxen, but your committee had no opportunity to see the strength or discipline of the oxen. A team of seven yoke of oxen from the town of Winthrop of very good looking oxen, and to appearance well mated, only one yoke of which were presented to draw. A team of nine yoke of oxen from the town of Readfield excellent looking oxen, four yoke of which were presented to show their strength and discipline, and your committee award to them the first premium. A team from Augusta of twelve yoke of oxen, principally large handsome oxen, seven yoke of which appeared to exhibit their strength and certainly to the entire satisfaction of your committee, and they award to them the second premium.

Your committee noticed a team of four oxen exhibited by Mr. James Page of Augusta, very fine oxen indeed but were not entitled to any premium having received it the last year. Finally your committee are of

opinion that the oxen exhibited in numbers and quality exceed that of any past year.

Respectfully submitted.

Per order T. GOLDTHWAIT, Jr.

REPORT ON SHEEP.

The committee on sheep for the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, have attended to the duties assigned them, and ask leave to report:—

That your committee have observed that there is evidently an increased degree of attention bestowed by our farmers upon the improvement of their flocks, both as it regards size of the sheep as well as the quality of the wool. There is no one branch of our domestic industry which promises at the present time to recount the farmer more richly than the raising of sheep. It is one to which our soil and climate are well adapted, and the wants of the community point to this as peculiarly appropriate to our state. If profit be an inducement to stimulate our farmers, the growing of wool is a business to which they will find it for their interest to devote more time and attention than they have heretofore done. The domestic supply of wool is yet below the demand, and notwithstanding the present high duties, large importations are constantly made. These must continue for several years and insure to the producer a liberal price for his wool, which the present high prices of beef throughout the country promises a handsome price for mutton. Every thing therefore tends to encourage us in this useful branch of industry, and no farmer however small should be suffered to be without a flock of these profitable animals. Your committee regret that the number of entries for the Society's premium was so few, yet they take pleasure in saying that all which were entered were fine specimens, and if the rules of the society would have permitted, would gladly bestowed premiums on the whole. They award the premium of three dollars for the best flock of Dishly Ewes to Joseph W. Hains, of Hallowell. To Charles Vaughan Esq. of Hallowell, the premium of two dollars "for the best South Down Ewe." For the best full blood merino buck, to Thos. Pierce Esq. of Readfield, two dollars. For the best full blood South Down buck to C. Vaughan, Esq. two dollars. For the best specimen of lambs produced from any cross that will give in mutton and wool the most profitable breed of sheep to C. Vaughan, Esq. the premium of five dollars. For the 2d best to John E. Snell of Winthrop, the 3d premium of three dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. P. HOWLAND.

REPORT ON SWINE.

The committee appointed to award premiums on swine, have attended to that duty and offer the following Report.

There were four Boars, three sows, and four litters of pigs entered for premiums, and your Committee have awarded them as follows, viz:

The first premium to J. & J. Glidden, for their Tuscarora Boar, purchased & brought at great expense from Buffalo, New-York.

The second to Ezra Briggs, Jr., for his full blood Bedford Boar.

The first premium on best breeding sow, to Jos. W. Hains, for his 3-4 Bedford and 1-4 Mackey breed,—two years old sow.

The second to John Kezer, of Winthrop, for his two years old sow, from a cross between the Newbury White, Black English and Mackey breeds.

To Jos. W. Hains the first premium on pigs, for his litter of seven Bedfords, one month old, which sold readily at \$4.00 per pig.

The second to John Kezer, for ten fine pigs, one month old, from his before mentioned sow, sired by the Bedford Boar, kept for three years past by Jos. W. Hains.

MOSES TABER,

JOHN HAWKES,

SALMON ROCKWOOD.

REPORT ON BOOTS AND SHOES.

The exhibition in this department, we regret to say, was small, only four articles exhibited—evidently manifesting a decline of interest in the Boot and Shoe manufacturing business—there being no competition for the premium offered. The pegged thick Boots exhibited by H. & S. W. Parlin, of Winthrop is a superior article and we cheerfully recommend that the Society premium be given them. Also, that the Society's premium be given to A. S. Richmond on Ladies Kid Slippers and on Gents. Pumps—although there was no competition. The Ladies Slippers are a nice article and of superior work and stock.

I. D. WING, per order.

The Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society to award premiums on Filled Cloth, Woolen Flannel, Table Linen, Counterpane, Bed Spread, Carpeting, Palm-leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets, Worsted Yarn, Woolen Knitting Yarn, Linen Sewing Thread, Linen Shoe Thread, Sewing Silk, Silk Hose, Silk Handkerchief, or Woven Silk, have attended to the same and ask leave to

Report, that there were 13 entries of Filled Cloth, all of very good quality, your Committee would recommend that the Society's first premium on Filled Cloth be given to No. 46 a piece of black, and the second premium on No. 69 a piece of Mulberry. There were 2 entries on Flannel, your Committee would recommend that the premium be given to No. 11.

There were 4 entries of Counterpanes, the Committee were at a loss to decide between No. 43 and 13, but finally agreed to recommend the premium to No. 43.

There were 3 entries of Bed Spreads, the Committee recommend the premium be given to No. 13.

There were 4 entries on Carpeting all of very good quality, and your Committee recommend the first premium to No. 41 the second to No. 22, and the third to No. — Miss Lancaster.

There were 4 entries of Sewing Silk, the Committee recommend the premium to No. 48.

There was but one entry on Woolen Yarn, and your Committee recommend the premium be given to that.

LUTHER SAMPSON, per order.

At a Meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society holden immediately after the close of the exercises on the second day after the Cattle show and Fair.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Marcian Seavey, Esq. for his Address before them so well calculated to make the Farmers of Kennebec contented and happy in the occupation of their choice and that a copy be requested for publication in the Maine Farmer.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be given through the Maine Farmer to the Choir for their truly appropriate music on the occasion.

SAMUEL WEBB, Rec. Secretary.

October 11, 1838.

Potatoes are selling in Germantown, Pa, at one dollar per bushel. Philadelphia, at 62 1-2 cents.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Mr. TUCKER—As I have been called on from several persons in your vicinity by letter, for a description of, and the peculiar qualities and excellence of the Berkshire breed of swine, I have concluded to answer them, should it be agreeable to you, thro' the medium of the Genesee Farmer.

The excellence of the Berkshire breed of hogs, consists in early maturity—may be fattened at any age—quick feeders—very prolific—good nurses—returning a greater quantity of flesh for the amount of food consumed, superior quality of pork and larger hams in proportion to their ear-ness than any other breed I am acquainted with.

Louden in his "Encyclopedia of Agriculture," says "they are excellent to cross with the slow-feeding sorts, is the sort mostly fattened at the distilleries, feeds to a great weight, is good either for pork or bacon, and is supposed by many, as the most hardy, both in respect to their nature and the food in which they are fed."

They are distinguishable by their color, which is invariably black with white spots, and no bristles—ears of medium size, thin & very little hair on them—long and round in the body—broad on the back—heavy in the fore quarters—head of medium size, and when in low condition appears rather coarse—legs not large but of suitable size to support them when fattened. They will improve any breed by crossing.

In this country the pigs have been in such great demand, very few have been fed. Some have been made to attain from 300 to 550 pounds.

A sow that got injured in the back, was slaughtered, and when dressed weighed nearly 550 lbs.—In England they have been made to weigh six, seven, and in one instance 904 lbs.

Respectfully yours, C. N. BEMENT.
Genesee Farmer.

VIRTUES OF LIME.—The usual application in India to a fresh wound, is that of slacked lime.—A late traveller in that country, who sojourned some time among the natives of the interior, says:—

"A Mussulman, who was in our employ, was breaking wood, the head of the hatchet came off, and the sharp edge fell with considerable force on the poor creature's foot; he bled profusely and fainted: lime was unsparingly applied to the wound the foot was carefully wrapped up, and the man conveyed to his hut on a charpoy (bedstead) where he was kept quiet without disturbing the wound; at the end of a fortnight he walked about, and in another week returned to his labour. Lime is an article of great service in the domestic economy of the natives. I have experienced the good effects of this simple remedy for burns or scalds: equal proportions of lime, water, and any kind of oil, made into thin paste, and immediately applied and repeatedly moistened, will speedily remove the effects of a burn, and if applied later, even when a blister has risen, the remedy never fails; I cannot say how it might act on a wound, the consequence of a neglected burn."—Franklin Mercury.

A GREAT CROP. We are informed that Mr. Cotton Eliot of Rumford in this County, raised, the past season, on one half acre of land by admeasurement eighty seven and a half bushels of ears of corn—two hundred bushels of potatoes, and six bushels of beans.

A correspondent of the Huntingdon Gazette says that he has found the branches of the "common elder" a sure preventive of the ravages of rats in grain. He scatters a few of the young branches over every layer of grain, being careful to have them in the greatest abundance on the edges of the pile. The drying of the leaves will give an odor not relished by the vermin—which scent in no way detracts from the quality of the straw for horses, as it makes no difference with them. He has tried it successfully for a number of years in wheat, corn and oats.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Standing Committee on crops of the Penobscot Agricultural Society, give notice that a meeting of the Committee will be held on Monday, the 25th day of November next, at ten o'clock, at Safford's Tavern in Levant. All persons who have made entries of crops, are requested to be present and give such information concerning the same as may be satisfactory to the Committee.—M. & Far.

LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The law now in force for the education of youth makes it the duty of Selectmen of towns and the Assessors of Plantation, respectively, to make out a statement, annually, of the number of scholars in each of their districts, between the ages of four and twenty one years, as the same existed on the first day of May preceding; the number of school districts within their respective towns or Plantations; the number of scholars who usually attend school in each; the amount of money raised and expended for the support of schools; designating what part is raised by taxes, and what part from funds, and how such funds have accrued; and the time the school has been kept in each, designating how much by a school mistress; and to certify upon oath in said statement, that the same is true and correct according to their best knowledge and belief; and to transmit the said statement to the office of the Secretary of State, on or before the twentieth day of January in each year.

That the distribution of the Bank Tax, appropriated for the benefit of primary schools by an Act, entitled "An additional Act to provide for the education of Youth," passed March fourth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, among the several cities, towns and plantations in this State, shall be predicated upon the statements so made and returned, any thing in said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish blank forms of returns to the Selectmen of Towns and the Assessors of Plantations, agreeably to the provisions of the second Section of this Act, at such times and in such quantities as may be found necessary.

If any towns have not received blanks agreeable to the provisions of the above law, they ought to let the Secretary of State know it immediately, that he may furnish them.

BONDS.

Bonds and the conditions thereof.

A Bond or Obligation, is a deed whereby the obligor, or person bound, obliges himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, to pay a certain sum of money to another (the obligee) at a day appointed.

If the bond be without a condition, it is called a single one; but there is generally a condition added, that if the obligor does some particular act, the obligation shall be void, or else shall remain in full force; as payment of rent, performance of covenants in a deed, or repayment of a principal sum of money borrowed of the obligee, with interest; which principal sum is usually one half of the penal sum specified on the bond.

The condition is commonly at the foot of the obligation.

If no place is mentioned for payment of the money specified in a condition, the obligor, on pain of forfeiting his obligation, is to find out the person of the obligee, if he be in the State, and tender the money; but where a place is mentioned he is not obliged to seek any further.

FORMS.

A Bond, with a Condition from One to One.

Know all men by these presents, that I, C D, of &c. in the county of &c. am held and stand firmly bound and obliged to E F, of &c. in the sum of two hundred dollars to

be paid to the said E F, his executors, administrators or assigns; to the which payment, well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents: Sealed with my seal. Dated the—day of—, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

The condition of this obligation is such, That if the above bound C D, his heirs, executors or administrators, do and shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the above named E F, his executors administrators or assigns, the full sum of one hundred dollars, with legal interest for the same, on or before the—day of—next ensuing the date hereof: Then this obligation to be void, or otherwise to be and remain in full force & virtue.

L. S.

Signed, &c.

A Bond, with a Condition from Two to One.

Know all men by these presents, that we, C D, of &c. and E F, of &c. are held and stand firmly bound to G H, of &c. in the sum of 300 dollars, to be paid to the said G H, his executors, administrators or assigns; to the which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, and each of us by himself, (if one of the obligors be a woman write thus, viz. by him and herself) for and in the whole our heirs, executors and administrators, and each of us, firmly by these presents: Sealed with our seals. Dated &c.

The condition of this obligation is such, That if the above bound C D and E F, or either of them, their, or either of their heirs executors or administrators, do and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said G H his executors administrators or assigns the full sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with legal interest for the same, on or before the, &c. which shall be in the year of our Lord &c. Then &c. Otherwise &c.

AGRICULTURAL.

STEAM PLOUGH AND DITCHER.

Enquiries are not unfrequently made, whether any attempts at the construction of machinery for ploughing and ditching in the great prairies of the west have been made, & with what success. From the following extract, which we copy from a letter in the Journal of the Institute at New-York, it appears that the attempt has been made, and promises to be entirely successful. Indeed there can be no reasonable doubt, that steam will yet be made to perform most of the mechanical operations of agriculture where circumstances are favorable to the exertion of such a power; unless some more manageable and equally energetic agent, should, in the present age of discoveries, be found to take its place.

"Mr. Olcott of New Hope, Penn., is now engaged in perfecting a steam plough and ditcher, which will greatly facilitate the cultivation of the prairies, and will be of immense importance to the farming interest of the west. I am not at liberty to say much on the subject at present, as he has not yet obtained a patent for it. I may, however, state that the whole apparatus can be placed on a common wagon, on a frame work of about twelve feet in length. The engine, it is calculated, will move several ploughs at the same time, all one after the other, at the rate of about four miles an hour, and plough about twenty or twenty-five acres in a day, and that at a very small expense of fuel or waste of water. Of the complete success of this steam plough, I can have no doubt, after seeing a man, by turning a crank, move a

plough six inches deep, through a stiff, dry, clay sod. If one man can do this, certainly steam enough can be applied to turn this crank, and move half a dozen ploughs, at a velocity as great as the work can be well done. Until now I have despaired of ever seeing a steam plough so constructed, as to convert it into any practical purpose for the common farming operations of agriculture; but so confident am I that this will succeed, that I have directed the first plough of the kind that is finished to be forwarded to me, at La Fayette, Indiana. The same steam engine that is used for ploughing, may be used for many other purposes on a farm; such as making ditch and embankment for fences, draining lands, driving a threshing machine, a small corn, oil, or saw mill, or any kind of a machine you may wish to set in motion. Besides doing your ploughing, it may be used for sowing your small grain, harrowing and rolling your land. I have no doubt that by the labor saving machinery which can be put into operation to advantage on the western prairies, farmers there, with half a dozen hands, will be able to cultivate four times the quantity of land, that they can cultivate by the ordinary method of manual labor."

Some part of this gentleman's expectations may be too deeply tinged with *coleur de rose*, but that Mr. Olcott's apparatus is clearly an improvement on the costly immense steam ploughing machines that have been attempted in Great Britain, no one acquainted with these machines can doubt. The grand obstruction to the use of the steam plough in the immense prairies of Indiana and Illinois will be the want of wood. But the Geological Surveys of those States are bringing to light immense quantities of coal, and with an apparatus adapted to burning this mineral the want of wood will be less severely felt. At all events, however, our motto is, "speed the plough."—*Gen. Far.*

Pitt's Grain Separator and Cleanser.

This machine was patented in June, 1837, to J. A. & H. A. Pitts, of Winthrop, Maine, and of course its merits or demerits can yet be but partially known to the American farmers. We had heard it highly spoken of; but as hearing is not seeing, and as it is our practice not to recommend any new implement till we are satisfied of its utility, we have waited for ocular demonstration before we would venture to join in its praise. But now, having seen it in operation some days, on our premises, we are prepared to give it our unqualified approbation, as an excellent machine for the purpose intended.

It is a thrashing machine and fanning-mill combined. It thrashes, separates the straw from the grain, and cleans and delivers the latter, in the best order, for the sacks or bags—in one operation. It may be constructed for the power of one horse or more, though usually adapted for two horses, attached to an endless chain power, though it may be attached to other horse or propelling power; and the whole is so portable, that it may readily be transported, horse-power and all, by a two-horse team, and put in operation on a twelve foot barn floor. The cylinder and bed are of cast iron, the former rendered doubly secure by strong iron bands. The teeth are wrought iron, secured by nuts, are not liable to do injury if broken, and are readily repaired. This we saw verified: a sickle, which had been carelessly left in one of the sheaves, passed undiscovered into the threshing machine. The sickle was cut into five pieces, and

the handle slivered. The machine was immediately stopped, and the cap taken off, when it was found that one tooth was spoiled, and two or three others somewhat bent, the whole of which were replaced or repaired in a few moments. The fanning-mill may be detached in two minutes, and used separately. The whole of the machinery is substantial, not liable to get out of order, and may be readily repaired.

As to the quantity of grain which this machine will thresh and clean, the patentee assures us, that 100 bushels of wheat or rye or 200 bushels of oats, is a fair day's work with a machine of two horse power; and the numerous certificates which he has, from respectable farmers in Maine, Massachusetts and New-York, fully sustains him in this declaration.

There are two prominent advantages in this machine, over others that we have seen in operation, viz.

1. It thrashes, separates the straw, and perfectly cleans the grain, at one operation, demanding only the additional labor of a man to bag the grain as it comes from the machine. And,

2. It may be used any where—under cover during rain, or in the open field during fair weather, as there is no scattering or loss of grain even in the field. This we consider an important advantage in the great grain-growing districts of the south and west.

We are happy to add to our testimonial of approbation, the like testimonials of the Rev. H. Colman, and of Messrs. H. Grove and C. N. Bement, who witnessed the operation of the machine at our place, and who fully concur in the above statement.

The price of the machine alone, at the manufactory, in Winthrop, is stated to be \$110, and including the horse power \$200.

Address J. A. or H. A. Pitts, at the above place.—*Cultivator*.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS. No. II.

In a preceding number we spoke of three different classes of agricultural improvements; those which are merely for sake of appearance, for purposes of ornament or embellishment; those which are useful and necessary, but not in the proper sense of the term productive; and those, which come under the denomination of productive.

We said some things about labour-saving machinery; gave some cautions in regard to the expensiveness of its construction, and the multiplication of implements classed under that head. Mistakes in this matter are so common and often so expensive and vexatious, that we shall ask indulgence for dwelling longer on this subject. We have often been in the sheds and out-buildings of some of our friends, who are certainly entitled to much credit for their enterprise and their patronage of genius, where are stowed away one upon the other, labor-saving machines of extraordinary variety and construction threshing machines, fanning machines, straw-cutters, drill-barrows, turnip slicers, cultivators, ploughs, hoes, harrows, and other implements of agriculture too numerous to be mentioned. These having been purchased at considerable expense have perhaps upon the first trial been condemned for incompetency, and with severe chagrin and vexation have been consigned to this general repository of useless lumber. There they remain a source of unceasing mortification, and perhaps at least, when repeated disappointments and downright deceptions have chafed the spirit, they call forth an eternal and indiscriminate an-

thema against all patent labor-saving machines whatever. Having been through this same mill ourselves, and not simply scratched but with the whole skin to run off, we confess that the very name of a newly invented patent labor-saving machine brings over us a kind of shudder.

It would be wrong to pronounce in such case a sentence of indiscriminate condemnation. Improvements and discoveries have been made in labor-saving machines in agriculture of the highest utility and it proves only gross ignorance or prejudice or want of judgment or a miscalculating parsimony to neglect or refuse to avail ourselves of them. Improvements have been made in ploughs, the great instrument of agricultural operation, which have been of immense benefit. In the construction of the mould board, in the material of which the mould board and points are made (cast-iron when polished occasioning less friction than wrought iron, and a worn-out or broken point being easily supplied) in the position of the beam, in the form of the coulter, in the addition of a wheel to gauge the depth of the furrow-slice, in a revolving cutter, and in the form of the clavis or hook by which the plough is drawn, the most valuable and useful improvements have been made.

We might go on to particularize other improvements in implements of agriculture by which great facility has been given to its operations, and a large amount of toil and time has been saved. But there are some important rules, which ought to govern the farmer in this matter. Whatever labor-saving machine offers itself for his examination, let him first fully determine that it is competent to effect the object, which it proposes to accomplish; that it will do it in the best manner; that it is an object of so much importance that he can afford to incur the expense of the machine for the sake of having it accomplished. Let him weigh well its first cost; the probable expense of using it, and of keeping it in repair; its strength and substance, and how long it may be expected to last. Let him examine its construction, and inspect its liability to get out of repair, and ascertain his means, in case of its derangement or injury, of putting it again into repair; and especially let him settle the point, how well, at what expense, in what time with how much more or how much less difficulty the same work could be effected by the usual process, or by means already in his possession. We have seen so much waste of money, and so much vexation growing out of mistakes in this matter that we cannot too strongly urge it upon the farmers 'to look before they leap;' and to weigh the case most thoroughly before they involve themselves in a needless expense. Labor-saving machines are in some measure like patent medicines. In reading the advertisements of these nostrums and catholicons in the public papers, what they *can* do, what they *have done*, the cures already effected and the threatened lives which they have saved, one is almost induced to conclude that sickness may be banished at our pleasure, and that man need never die. So likewise in looking at many of the labor-saving machines which are offered to the public, one would be led to infer from what they profess themselves able to accomplish that there would be scarcely any longer occasion for bending the back or soiling the hands. But while we admit that many of these machines are of decided and admirable utility, yet, in some other cases, it costs more time and labor and trouble to put and keep the machine in operation than

it would do to perform the work itself with our own hands.

Suppose that in this case, by way of illustrating these positions, we relate the experience of an intelligent farmer, a friend of ours as we received it from his own mouth. A threshing machine of an improved construction and of great promise was offered for his purchase. A horse-power and a thresher composed the machine. He saw it operated; and it worked to admiration.

The other farmers, who witnessed its operation, were loud in its praises; and promised in case he would purchase the machine and the right of use for the town and vicinity, they would hire it for their work and thus alleviate the expense. It was warranted to thresh one hundred bushels of wheat and one hundred and fifty of oats per day; and in the cleanliness with which it performed the work to make a saving of nearly one bushel in ten over the ordinary mode of using the flail. With these bright and flattering visions floating before his mind he was induced to purchase the machine and the right of using it in his own town and several towns in the county. Now mark the result. The machine was heavy and difficult of transportation. It required ordinarily five persons and a horse to operate and tend it to advantage. It was difficult to find a horse that would go in it; and it was certain to injure his gait or his temper. Then it was constantly getting out of order; the band would slip off; the chain would break the teeth would be bent or forced out of their places. Accidents as they were called would happen continually, and the men employed would feel a pleasure in such delays and misfortunes, and frequently through their own willing or designed mismanagement or carelessness produce them, first, because there is among the ignorant an almost universal and inflexible prejudice against all improvements, and second because such delays favored their indolence. Then again, in the best cases, it always came out that not more than half was done that was usually promised to be done; the specimen of an hour's work was found to be no rule for the day. Then what was the warranty worth of a wandering vender, who like a Yankee pedlar was born at sea, and had no fixed residence, nor character, nor responsibility? To complete his mortification not a farmer in the vicinity, earnest as they were in recommending its purchase, would use it after it was purchased, unless they could have the use of it without charge, and then they would show their gratitude for the kindness of the loan by abusing the machine and sneering at the folly of the purchaser. To complete the whole series of vexations comes the agreeable discovery of the invention of some new machine, which is sure to supersede it, because it will do much more work in the same time and at half the expense.

Now this is a faithful picture of what, we do not say always, but what often happens, a picture drawn from real life, and fact; and which we have been at pains to delineate for the special benefit of whom it may concern. We are far from passing any sweeping condemnation upon all labor saving machinery. We know that great improvements are yet to be made, and many are to be desired. We believe that agriculture is as likely to be benefited by the invention of labor-saving machinery as any of the manufacturing or mechanic arts. But we deem it as much for the interest of the inventors of machines of real value and utility as of the farmers themselves, that we should caution the farmers, especial-

ly the young, who are disposed to make important experiments and improvements, to move with great deliberation and inquiry in the purchase of expensive machinery.

See in the first place, that the object to be answered by the machine is important; that the machine will certainly effect it in the best and the least expensive manner. See that the machine is well made; is likely to be kept in repair at a moderate expense. See that it is simple in its construction and does not propose to do too many things at one time. And lastly see that it is a machine, whose operation you can in general superintend yourself; and the care of which you will not be compelled of necessity ordinarily to entrust to persons who feel little interest in its success, who will use it with carelessness, & it may be take a mean pleasure in its failure and in your disappointment. H. C.
New-England Farmer.

Summary.

There was a fine Horticultural exhibition at Bangor on the 3d and 4th inst., which we should have noticed last week, but in the hurry of getting out the first number of our paper at our new office it slipped our memory; and this week it is again deferred to make room for the reports of the agricultural society in our own county. It shall appear next week.

Also a notice of the Cumberland County Agricultural Exhibition and Fair in our next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The Steamer Royal William has arrived at New York, by which London and Liverpool dates to the 20th have been received. The intelligence by this arrival presents little of interest. Great scarcity of food was felt by the mass of the English, and British ports had been opened for foreign grain, of which considerable importations had taken place.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—All the detachments for regiments in Canada have embarked on board the Atholl troop ship; those intended for corps in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are to be conveyed out by the Eagle, transport, which is at present fitting up for the purpose.

The command of the forces in Canada will be intrusted on the departure of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Colborne, who is shortly expected home, to Maj. General Clitherow, senior general officer on the staff in the colony. Lord Arthur Lennox who has been lately promoted to the majority, is also shortly expected to return to England from Montreal, where his regiment (the 71st) is quartered.

The review appointed to be held in the Home Park took place Tuesday afternoon at a quarter before two o'clock, under the inspection of the Duke of Wellington.

The Queen was present on horseback, accompanied by the king of the Belgians in uniform, and attended by Lady Portman, also on horseback.

Her Majesty wore the Windsor uniform, with the ribband and star of the order of the garter & a military cap.

The Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, Viscount Terrington, and Sir Wm. Lumley, were also dressed in uniform.

Five of the royal carriages conveyed the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, Lady Mary Stopford, Lady Forbes, Lady Gardiner, Viscounts Melbourne, and Palmerston, &c.—*Morning Herald* Sept. 18.

A letter from Turin, published in the *Debats*, states that one of the members of the Swiss deputation sent to Milan on the occasion of the Emperor of Austria's coronation, had complained to Prince Metternich of the demand of the French Government as menacing the independence of the confederation and the sovereignty of the cantons, and had endeavored to interest the Prince in favor of Switzerland. The prince is stated to have replied that a demand for the expulsion of a dangerous personage who had already disturbed, and who

continued to menace the tranquility of a neighboring State, was not an attack upon the independence of the confederation or the cantonal sovereignty, which he recognized with the whole of Europe.—He is likewise said to have formerly added, that Switzerland on the question at issue, between that State and France would be in the wrong to reckon the sympathy of the powers who had guaranteed the federal compact.

DOMESTIC.

The Cattle Show and Exhibition of the Somerset Central Agricultural Society will be held on Thursday the first day of November next, near the Baptist meeting house in Bloomfield.

Mr. Daniel Wentworth of Harmony, was killed on the 1st inst. by the wheels of a gun carriage passing over his body, while on his way to the general muster at Parkman.

Mr. Young of Canaan, was thrown from his horse, while on his way home from the general muster at Skowhegan, on the 5th inst. and so severely injured that he died the next day.

A destructive fire occurred at Cincinnati on the 3d inst. which consumed a number of houses, many of the inhabitants of which were thrown destitute upon the charity of the community. It caught by hot ashes being deposited in a barrel in the cellar.

The bilious fever and ague prevails to such a degree, in nearly all the western states, in consequence of the protracted dry and hot weather, that the labor on many of the roads and canals has been suspended. The inhabitants of many parts of Michigan and Wisconsin are represented as suffering beyond description, there not being enough that are well to attend upon the sick.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed the 29th of Nov. next for a day of thanksgiving.

Mr. John Osborne of Kennebunk, raised in his garden the past season, sound ripe Virginia corn of the twenty rowed variety.

The house, barn and out buildings of Mr. Charles Mitchell, in Newfield were destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. with all his hay a horse wagon, sleigh, some grain and all his farming tools. Fire caught by a spark from the chimney. The furniture was saved. No insurance.

One hundred dollars damage was lately recovered in the Supreme Court of Connecticut, by a Mr. Kingsbury against Hezekiah Allen, for selling him a quarter of unsound beef—knowing the animal to be diseased when it was killed.

The small pox is raging among the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

The hogs in Michigan exasperated or maddened by intolerable thirst during the drouth, voluntarily committed suicide by plunging into the wells, where one farmer found forty seven of his swinish multitude dead snugly packed away whole.

The Great Western had last week one hundred and twelve of her berths taken, and the agents have determined to limit the number for the next passage to England to one hundred and twenty.

FLOUR. On the third instant, Flour sold in Cincinnati for \$5 per barrel, and was falling.

Capt. John Tinker of Ellsworth, aged 83, was seriously injured a short time since, by falling among the rocks as he was walking along the bank in returning from church on Sunday. His face was much cut and bruised by the sharp edges of the rocks, but his wounds are not considered dangerous.

Death of Hon. Dan Bradley. Extract of a letter from a friend at Marcellus, dated September 21st, 1838:

"DEAR SIR—The melancholy duty devolves upon me of communicating to you the death of our truly estimable citizen, JUDGE BRADLEY. He died yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. His death was expected for more than a week before, he having (as I have before informed you,) been in a decline for a number of months past. The cause of his death was a general debility of the system from old age. In his death the community have sustained an irreparable loss. He was in the 72d year of his age."—Gen. Far.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF

PUBLIC PRAISE AND THANKSGIVING.

The people of this State, having at the commencement of the year, at the request of the Executive and in accordance with an established custom, unitedly and publicly confessed their transgressions, and implored a blessing upon the labors of the coming season; and the Almighty Ruler of the Universe having been pleased to remember and bless us with more than common mercies; it becomes us, in compliance with another venerable custom of our fathers, at the close of the ingathering of the bounteous harvest, and in the midst of the abundant productions of the earth, to unite in the observance of a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to the Author of all good and the Father of all mercies.

I do, therefore, with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint THURSDAY, the TWENTY NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, to be observed as a day of public Praise and Thanksgiving; and the people of this State are requested to assemble on that day, in their respective places of public worship, and to unite in religious exercises appropriate to the occasion.

May it be a day consecrated to the high and holy purpose of devout gratitude to Almighty God, for his mercies and his blessings, unmerited and yet unnumbered. Let us thank God, that our civil and religious liberty is continued to us; that our rights, have been protected and vindicated, and that peace the first desire and greatest blessing of civilized and christian nations; has been uninterruptedly enjoyed by our State; that wasting and destroying pestilence has not visited us, and that health and strength have been so remarkably preserved to our people; that the earth has been clothed in beauty and magnificence for the gratification as well as the comfort of man; that the seed, committed to it in confidence and hope, watered and quickened by the rains and dews and sunshine of heaven, has yielded a plentiful harvest; and that we are now surrounded by the abundant productions of our soil, at once the gift and the proof of the kindness of our Father and our God.

Whilst we remember and recount our temporal mercies, let us acknowledge, with still deeper gratitude, those which relate to our moral and religious interests.

Let us thank God for the means of education and intellectual improvement, which reach even the humblest citizen of our republic; for all the moral influences which are in operation to enlighten, to purify, and to elevate the whole community and the whole family of man; and above all, that, in the midst of the corruptions and wickedness of the land, and of the zealous efforts of atheism and infidelity, the pure and holy and sanctifying religion of Jesus Christ is yet a lamp to our feet and a light to our path, supporting by its influence the only sure foundations of civil government, and sustaining by its promises the hopes of the humble, and by its principles the virtue and holiness of the devout disciple.

As we assemble around the table of God's bounty, on this our annual festival, and remember in gratitude and with thanksgiving, His mercies to us as a people, and as individuals in our social and domestic relations, let us remember, in kindness and sympathy, the poor, the oppressed, and the destitute; let us cherish those kind and benevolent affections, which shall lead us to smooth the rough paths of life, regarding each other in the spirit of charity, as brethren of one common Father, and bound together by the indissoluble ties of a common nature and a common destiny.

And the people of this State are requested to abstain from their usual labors on that day, and from all recreations, inconsistent with the due observance of a solemn festival of devout thanksgiving. Given at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and in the sixty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EDWARD KENT.

By the Governor.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Secretary of State.

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MARRIED,

In Brooksville, by Hon. John R. Redman, Francis B. Morgan, Esq., to Miss Serena Redman.
In Sedgwick, by Rowland Carlton, Esq., Mr Lendall W. Obeor to Miss Edna Stanley.
In Bath on Thursday evening by the Rev. Mr Stearns, Mr Thomas J. Street to Miss Ellen Maria McMorrisson.

DIED,

In Monmouth, 3d inst., Mrs. Ann, wife of Augustine Blake, Esq., aged 34.
In Bath on Sunday last a child of Mr Joshua Emmons aged 16 months.
In Paris Deca. Caleb Prentiss, aged 67. Miss Polly Churchill, aged about 20.
In Dixfield, Mr Levi Morrill, aged about 70.
In Ellsworth, Miss — Copp, aged about 16.
Miss Alma Warren, aged about 18.
In Penobscot, Miss Ellen Hutchings, aged 13.

PRICES OF PRODUCE

AT HALLOWELL; Corrected for the
MAINE FARMER,

October 19.

Apples—Cooking,	20	25
“ Desert,	40	45
Beans, White	1	25 00
Butter in Boxes,	20	00
“ Perkins,	18	00
Cheese, New Milk	9	00
“ Skim “	4	6
Eggs, pr. doz.	12	14
Flour, Southern per bbl.	\$9.9	50
“ Country, “ 100 lbs.	4	0 00
Grain, Corn, Bushel,	1-1	25 00
“ Rye, “	83	92
“ Barley, “	75	93
“ Oats,	37	1-2
Hay, loose per ton	12	00 00
Hon-y per lb.	10	12
Poultry “ “	8	10
Potatoes, Philadelphia	24	35
“ White	25	28
Wool, Common		
Flax, per lb.		

Corn & Wheat Blanks

FOR obtaining the bounty on Corn and Wheat for sale at this office. October 23d.

JOB WORK promptly executed at this Office.

WANTED.

Immediately at the office of this paper at Winthrop, a smart active boy from 14 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business.
October, 16 1838.

FOR SALE

The following breeds of Buckes.
1 Full blood South Down.
2 half blood S. Down and half blood Dishley.
1 half or 4-8 South Down and 3-8 Dishley 1-8 Merino.
1 7-8 Dishley and 1-8 Merino.
In the two latter there is not the least appearance of the Merino breed of Sheep—either in shape or wool.
The subscriber will receive at his farm twenty Ewes to be put to a South Down Bucke. The price for each Ewe two dollars.
CHS. VAUGHAN.
Hallowell, October 16, 1838.

PLASTER PARIS.

The subscriber has received his stock of Ground Plaster, which will be sold by the ton or bushel. Also, Calcined Plaster for sale. Country produce taken in exchange.
Wanted, 100 tons of English Hay.
A. H. HOWARD.
Hallowell, October 15, 1838.

Barley, Oats and White Beans.

A. F. PALMER & CO. will pay Cash and the highest Market price, for Barley, Oats and white Beans delivered at their Store No. 3 Kennebec Row, in all o the present month
Hallowell, Oct. 6 1839 3w is.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are desirous of selling the farm on which they now live in Winthrop two miles from the Factory on the old road to Wayno. It contains 160 acres of land well proportioned for mowing, tillage, pasturing and woodland. Two houses, one barn with shed and corn house &c. An excellent well of water to the house and another in the barn yard with a pump. A large orchard partly grafted with the best of fruit. The buildings are in good repair and there is about 200 rods of stone wall upon it. The soil is considered of the first quality for the production of wheat, hay and other crops usually raised in this country.
It will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to
HOWARD & JOHN A. STEVENS.
Winthrop, October 23, 1838.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of BENJAMIN DEARBORN of Winthrop, in said County deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 25th day of September last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us, at the office of Seth May, Esq. in said Winthrop, on Friday the 30th day of November, 1838, and on Saturday the 23d day of March 1839 from one until five o'clock P. M.

SETH MAY } Commis-
GEORGE W. STANLEY } sioners.
Winthrop, October 23d, 1838.

SEARS' GENUINE

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort.

For the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

More than 75,000 bottles of this very valuable medicine has been sold, (principally in the State of Maine,) since it was offered to the public by the original inventor and proprietor, J. B. Sears, a few years since.

It is undoubtedly superior to any other article offered to the public; as it seldom fails in giving relief where it is taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this medicine are well known, and its qualities highly approved by many of the most respectable of the medical Faculty, the following certificates are noted for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with these diseases for which it is designed, several others may be seen on the bill of directions accompanying each bottle.

The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the prompt and essential relief which he has experienced in a severe attack on the lungs in January last, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort; and cheerfully testifies that in his opinion, it is a most beneficial medicine in consumptive complaints, violent colds, or settled cough, and earnestly recommends this medicine to all who are suffering under afflictions of this kind.
PHILIP ULMER.
Thomaston, Feb. 16, 1831.

Certificate of Dr. GOODWIN, an experienced Physician of Thomaston.

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort*, for the cure of consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c. &c. and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that has come within my knowledge.

JACOB GOODWIN.

Thomaston, April 2, 1831.

The undersigned having purchased the original recipe for this syrup, has made arrangements to have agents in the principal towns in New England supplied with it. Purchasers will be careful that the bill of directions are signed by H. Fuller or S. Page, and the name of the former stamped in the seal, and my own name written on the outside label.

T. B. MERRICK.

All orders directed to the proprietor, Hallowell, Me., will meet with prompt attention.

The following are among the agents for selling the above Syrup: Wm. C. Stimpson & Co. Pratt & King, and Maynard and Noyes, Boston, J. S. Harrison, Salem, A. Carter, Portland, Geo. W. Holden, Bangor, R. S. Bladell, Thomaston, J. E. Ladd, Augusta, A. T. Perkins, Gardiner, Geo. Williston, Brunswick, Dr. J. A. Berry, Saco.

West's New and Cheap THRASHING MACHINE,

ADVANTAGEOUSLY WORKED BY ONE OR TWO MEN

Patented July 26, 1838.

The great practical advantage of this machine is, that it enables the farmer to perform himself, at his most leisure season, that which he has been in the habit of hiring others to do; thereby saving a heavy annual tax.

It thrashes mowed or reaped grain as clean as horse power can do. One man propels and feeds the Machine, and can work advantageously alone—occasionally stopping to rake off the straw; while two men keep it in constant motion, changing alternately. The man who rakes off the straw puts up the bundles as wanted.

It is not dangerous or liable to injury, as the end of a crowbar can be run into the Machine without doing any damage, otherwise than the loss of a few moments to right the beaters, which the bar will set back.

If the wheat be good, one man will thrash from 10 to 15 bushels, and two men from 20 to 30 per day. About 75 bushels sowing has been thrashed with this Machine, which fully attests its utility.

Persons wishing to purchase Machines, and the right of using the same, or the right of using for any State, County or Town, will please apply to the subscribers at Greene, (Kennebec Co.,) Maine.

AMMI WEST,
MERRICK LAMB.
JOS. M. RICHARDSON,
AUGUSTUS SPRAGUE,
LUTHER THOMAS,
FREMANT COBURN.

Greene, Sept. 12, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the subscribers, having used Mr. West's New Thrashing Machine at our barns, and feel confident it will come into general use as it becomes generally known. Thirty bushels per day can be thrashed by two men with as much ease as ten with flails. In the purchase of this machine we study economy, as we save paying out our money or our wheat for that which this Thrasher enables us to do ourselves.

Wm Mower, Luther Robbins,
Daniel Williams, Jr., Enos Wilkins,
Nath'l Robbins, Silas Richardson,
Josiah Larrabee, Jabez Pratt,
Jesse Coburn, Jr., Eliphalet Coburn,
Jacob Parker, Dan'l Alexander,
Alfred Pierce, Peter Mower,
J. Austin,

We, the subscribers, have worked the past eight days with Mr. West's New Thrashing machine; we can work with as much or more ease than with flails, and do three times as much.

RUSSEL LAMB,
ELI H. LAMB.

Greene, Sept. 12, 1838.

I have a number of times seen "West's Thrasher" in operation, and fully believe it to be such a Machine as the wants of the farmer demand, and cheerfully recommend it as such.

ELIJAH BARRELL.

Greene, Sept. 12, 1838.

6w33

Stoves, Fire Frames and Tin Ware.

The subscriber offers for sale at his Store in Farmington Centre Village, a large assortment of
Cooking, Shop, Schoolhouse, Parlor and other Stoves,

Among which may be found the following:

Read's Improved and Perfect Premium,
Stewart's do.
De Groff and Shear do.
Conant's Improved Rotary,
Spaulding's Parlor Stove,
Six Plate and Box do.
Franklin do.
Fire Frames of all sizes,

Together with a great variety of TIN WARE, Cast Iron Oven, Ash and Furnace Doors, Cauldron Kettles, Iron Wire, Brass Fire Sets, Brass Kettles, Sheet Iron Stoves, and other articles too numerous to particularize.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Lead work done at short notice and on fair terms.

Persons purchasing any of the above are requested to call and examine.
H. W. FAIRBANKS.
Sept. 13, 1838.

POETRY.

[Inserted by request.]

NEW-ENGLAND.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Land of the forest and the rock—
 Of dark blue lake, and mighty river—
 Of mountains reared aloft to mock
 The storm's career—the lightning's shock,—
 My own, green land, forever!
 Land of the beautiful and the brave—
 The freeman's home—the martyr's grave—
 The nursery of giant men,
 Whose deeds have linked with every glen—
 And every hill and every stream;
 The romance of some warrior-dream!
 O—never may a son of thine—
 Wher'er his wandering steps incline,
 Forget the sky which bent above
 His childhood like a dream of love—
 The stream beneath the green hill flowing—
 The broad-armed trees above it growing—
 The clear breeze through the foliage blowing;
 Or, hear unmoved, the taunt of scorn
 Breathed o'er the brave New-England born;—
 Or mark the stranger's Jaguar hand
 Disturb the ashes of thy dead—
 The buried glory of a land
 Whose soil with noble blood is red,
 And sanctified in every part,
 Nor feel resentment like a brand,
 Unsheathing from his fiery heart!
 Oh!—greener hills may catch the sun
 Beneath the glorious heaven of France;
 And streams, rejoicing as they run
 Like life beneath the day beam's glance,
 May wander where the orange bough
 With golden fruit is bending low;—
 And there may bend a brighter sky
 O'er green and classic Italy—
 And pillared fame and ancient grave
 Bear record of another time,
 And over a shaft and architrave
 The green luxuriant ivy climb;—
 And far towards the rising sun
 The palm may shake its leaves on high,
 Where flowers are opening one by one,
 Like stars upon the twilight sky,
 And breezes soft as sighs of love
 Above the rich mimosa stray,
 And through the Brahmin's sacred grove
 A thousand bright-hued pinions play!
 Yet unto thee, New-England still
 Thy wandering sons shall stretch their arms
 And thy rude chart of rock and hill
 Seems dearer than the land of palms!
 The massy oak and mountain pine
 More welcome than the banyan's shade,
 And every free, blue stream of thine
 Seems richer than the golden bed
 Of Oriental waves which glow
 And sparkle with the wealth below!

Land of my fathers!—if my name,
 Now humble and unwed to fame,
 Hereafter burn upon the lip,
 As one of those which may not die,
 Linked in eternal fellowship
 With visions pure and strong and high—
 If the wild dreams which quicken now
 The throbbing pulse of heart and brow,
 Hereafter take a real form
 Like spectres changed to being warm;
 And over temples worn and grey
 The star-like crown of glory shine,—
 Thine be the bard's undying lay,
 The murmur of his praise be thine!

PEACE DEPARTMENT.

For the Maine Farmer.

Having read with much interest the productions of E. F. upon the subject of Peace, in the columns of the Farmer, I feel willing to contribute my mite in so great and good a cause, by sending for insertion, an extract from a late No. of the "Liberator."

Vassalboro, 6th mo, 27th 1837. D. T.

MY BROTHER :—We have just closed, in this town, a discussion of three successive evenings, on the following resolution :

Resolved, That no life, however dear, and no cause, however important, can be defended, on christian principles, by an infliction of physical injuries and death on the evil-doer.

The ground was taken, that if as individuals or communities, we assume the power to punish at all, we must assume a discretionary power—i. e. that man must say what opinions, words and actions are to be punished, what penalties awarded to each offence, and how and by whom the penalty is to be executed. During the discussion, the militia system, the system of independent companies, the standing army, the navy, the military schools and academies, jails, prisons and penitentiaries, came up for consideration, and the ground was taken, that our militia system is a mere school to train up shooters and stabbers of men, human butchers; and that it is a sin for any man to train in the militia, to appear at musters, or pay military fines; that all our military trainings, schools, and academies, are designed to train men to the arts of plunder, bloodshed and murder; and that no man can voluntarily have any thing to do with military matters, in the spirit of Christ, and of course those who do this, and study the arts of murder, cannot be christians.

The direct tendency of the militia system, and of all military affairs, is, to make men ruffians and murderers. The character of a soldier and warrior is that of a legalized ruffian and assassin. The time is near when the soldier and warrior, and the highway robber and the midnight assassin, will be placed together, despite the efforts of ministers, churches, politicians, and military desperadoes, like Scott and Jessup, to make the bloody profession an honourable one. A soldier? A licensed ruffian and man-killer. A warrior? A hired and trained assassin. Such is the military profession, in the judgment of christianity.

The people of Reading have determined to investigate this subject. The Town Hall has been crowded each evening. The discussion was listened to most attentively and respectfully. I think the young men of this town will no longer be duped and befooled by military shows and parades. The military spirit is at a low ebb here, and military honors almost beneath contempt. To be a captain, major or colonel, is in a fair way to be a vagabond or a villain. There have been no trainings here for two or three years, and I hope, there never will be another to the end of time. The progress of Temperance has nearly destroyed the militia system, and extinguished the military spirit. Nothing but rum and drunkenness have kept them up so long. I think the Legislature will hear from Reading next fall, in the shape of an earnest request to repeal those odious laws which make a distinction in men's consciences, and to be freed from all further attendance on military muster rolls, and from all military fines. I hope the whole State will rouse up and pour into the Legislature, petitions for the entire abolition of the militia system. There are many who believe it is not only a nuisance, a system of monkeyism, of tom-follery, but of deep and heaven-daring wickedness. Let the laws be abolished, creating and perpetuating such inexpressible folly, and soul-polluting, soul-destroying iniquity. Protection! Set licensed plunderers and ruffians, armed with pistols, swords and guns, to protect property, liberty and life! You might as well set wolves to watch tombs. Our militia system affords just such protection to liberty, as the worm, eating at the roots, affords to the plant

The curse of Heaven is upon it, and it must be destroyed.

Yours,

H. C. WRIGHT.

Reading, June 7, 1838.

Particular Notice.

The subscriber having sold his interest in the Maine Farmer, requests all persons indebted for the same previous to the present (6th) volume, to make immediate payment to him in Hallowell.

WILLIAM NOYES.

Hallowell, Oct. 3, 1838.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale one Sow and eight Pigs, of the Newbury white and Bedford improved breed.

PAINE WINGATE.

Hallowell, Oct. 8, 1838.

For Sale.

A few Bucks of the South Down, crossed with the Dishley and Merino Breeds.

ALSO—A few pairs of the Bedford breed of PIGS

J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Oct. 2, 1838.

Strayed,

From the subscriber in Sidney, in May last, a red horse colt, with a dark mane and tail, four years old last spring. Whoever will return him to the subscriber, or give any information, so that he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

LAURISTON GUILD.

Sidney, Sept. 25, 1838.

Feathers.

I have a large stock of the finest Geese and Russia Feathers in the United States, which I will sell by wholesale or retail, as cheap as the same quality not purified, can be purchased in this State. These Feathers are cleansed by steam, in a new machine recently invented by myself, for which I have obtained Letters Patent—they are offered to purchasers with confidence that they will suit them, being free from dust and offensive smell—they are put up in Bags, from 5 to 30 lbs., or purchasers may have their Beds filled with any quantity desired by applying at my store, No. 9 Kennebec Row.

S. G. LADD.

Hallowell, Oct. 1838, 3 m.

KENNEBEC, ss. At a Special Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1838.

HIRAM B. WHITTIER Administrator of the Estate of NATHANIEL WHITTIER, late of Farmington, in the County of Franklin, deceased, having presented his 1st account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Tuesday of October instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest, J. J. EVELETH, Register.

A true copy. Attest: J. J. Eveleth Register.

Farm for Sale.

For sale extremely low a valuable farm delightfully situated near Week's Mill in New Sharon, on a good road and within a short distance of a Meetinghouse, mills school house, &c. Said farm contains one hundred acres of excellent land, is well fenced, has a good wood lot, two good orchards a large part engrafted with choice fruit, a one story double house nearly finished, a wood house and a good barn, besides a grain barn, corn barn, and other out buildings. There is also on said farm an inexhaustible quarry of limestone, which owing to its natural position and formation may be quarried at a small expense.

TERMS, about one half down, the remainder in annual payments for a term of years if desired.

THOMAS STEVENS.

New Sharon, Oct. 3, 1838.

NOTICE.

For sale by the Subscriber two beef Cows.

H. G. O. MORTON.

Winthrop, October 15.